



"AMERICAN BEF GAZETTE."—John Jewett, of Lucknow, enquires if the above periodical is still published. We are unable to give any further information on this point, except what our correspondent may infer from the fact that our own copies have also failed to reach this office.

OX-EYE DAISY.—We observe in our American exchanges that this pest (respecting which a correspondent recently applied to us for advice as to the best means of extirpating it) is very prevalent in some parts of the Eastern States, and is rapidly making its way westward. One writer says, "salt is sure death to it; and that the expense of its application does not exceed \$3 per acre." We should be inclined to think that the amount of salt requisite to destroy the daisy would as effectually destroy the grass; and should still place more dependence on the means we recommended to our correspondent—enriching the soil, ploughing up, and seeding afresh.

DOSE OF LAUDANUM FOR A HORSE.—To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER. Sir,—Some of your readers are anxious to know from the authority of a V. S. what is the largest dose of laudanum that should be given to a horse, and also what effect six ounces would have if given in three hours. (Signed) BALAKLAVA.

Ans.—The dose of laudanum for a horse is from one to three ounces, and in some acute diseases six ounces may be administered in the space of three hours without developing any of its physiological actions. If given to a healthy animal it would most likely produce a short period of excitement, followed by a secondary depressing action, afterwards producing febrile symptoms more or less. The dose of laudanum should always be regulated by the age and strength of the horse, and also by the nature and intensity of the disease.—VET. ED.

MR. HOWARD ON IMPLEMENTS WITH SEATS.—"Another Bedford man" writes us from Toronto respecting Mr. Howard's views of American agriculture, and while agreeing in the main with our observations, thinks we misunderstand his allusion to farm implements provided with seats. The following are our correspondent's remarks on this point:

"You do him an injustice in your remarks on his words upon implements, 'furnished with a seat for a man to ride.' It could not be that he thought a man ought not to ride, for all the latest improvements made by the firm are furnished with a seat—haymaking machines, horse drags, double beamed ploughs, cultivators, horse hoes, &c., and it is not likely that he would condemn a practice which he himself is striving to introduce; and if even he did seem to condemn the practice, it must have been in connection with the passage where he speaks of American horses as light."

PLATT MIDGE-PROOF WHEAT.—In reply to a request for the address of our correspondent who sent us a notice of a new variety of spring wheat called "Platt Midge-proof wheat," we have received the following communication, which we subjoin as an answer to the numerous letters of inquiry we have received on the subject. Mr. Membership has our thanks for complying with our request, and we regret that he has not more of the wheat at his disposal. Another season will furnish an additional test of its merits, as well as increase the supply for distribution, should the results of the trial be such as to recommend it. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Membership again when he has harvested his next wheat crop. The following is the letter referred to:

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—I notice in the CANADA FARMER of the 1st inst.—"An address Wanted," by Mr. John A. Cull, of Toronto. My address is Adolphustown Post Office, County of Lennox, C. W. You request me to send

this information for the benefit of your correspondent and others who may wish to know more of the wheat in question. Perhaps I made a mistake in stating that the flour was superior to any made from winter wheat, but this I do assert—it makes the best flour I ever had from any spring wheat in my life. I am daily receiving letters from almost all parts of Canada West, asking a variety of questions about it. Some doubt whether I had the yield as quoted, and others whether it is weevil proof or not. I believe it to be perfectly weevil or midge proof. I have no more for sale. I may add that I got 120 lbs. ground and it produced 98 lbs. of flour, no toll taken out.

I am Sir, your obt. servant,

GILES MEMBERY.

P. S.—J. J. Watson, the Postmaster here has a number of bushels left.

SEVEN-EARED WHEAT.—We publish the following communication which gives an unfavourable report of the seven-eared wheat noticed in a former number of this journal, because we are always more anxious to elicit truth than to introduce a novelty, and would especially encourage our readers to furnish us with the results of actual experiment. Mr. Norman's experience may prove more fortunate than our correspondent's, or it is possible that the two specimens of wheat may not be identical.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER.

Sir,—In THE FARMER of December 15, I see an account of a new variety of wheat brought into Canada by a Mr. Norman from near Salt Lake City, U. S., and there known as "seven-eared wheat." Now, Sir, I do not wish to discourage this enterprising gentleman in his experiment, but I am confident the wheat will not suit this climate.

A friend of mine gave me a sample of the same wheat some years ago, and I tried it for several seasons in succession with the very worst results, as it kept getting worse every year, till I abandoned it as not suitable to this climate. The results were repeatedly the same with me as with Mr. Norman, in his single experiment, the grain being very badly shrunk, and the straw very much rusted.

Hoping Mr. Norman will have better success than I had,

I remain yours, &c.,

South Yarmouth.

J. H. P.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, JAN. 15, 1867.

A Cheap Light and a Good Manure.

THE January number of the *Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada* gives an interesting account of a newly invented gas, extracted from wood (especially pine) and bones and other waste matter. This discovery promises to be of considerable value, not only to large towns, but to small villages, to schools and churches, or other public buildings. It is said to afford a good, clear light, at a cost very far below that of ordinary coal gas. The materials from which it is manufactured are abundant in this country, and some of them generally thrown away and wasted as mere refuse; while the cost of production, it is said, may be reduced to a cypher by the sale of the residuum, which forms a valuable fertilizer. The principal portion of this residuum is in the form of an ammoniacal liquid and bone black, the latter being the chief ingredient in Coe's superphosphate of lime. The promoters of this patent contend, and are prepared to prove by actual experiment, "that the residuum of the wood and bones taken from the retorts is sufficiently valuable to defray more than all the cost of material and other expenses of every kind in the manufacture of the gas, thereby leaving the receipts for the gas itself all clear profit." The discovery, or rather the application of the discovery in its present form, is due to Mr. Ensley; and the

present proprietors of the patent are Mr. John Moffatt, of London, and Mr. T. D. Ledyard, of Toronto. The former first introduced the gas into the Seminary at Komoka, where it is now in successful operation. Very recently also the citizens of Cobourg have taken the matter up. Their town is now lighted with this gas, and we are told that "there is probably no town in America so well lighted at the present time as Cobourg." Successful experiments in the new invention have been made in Detroit, and arrangements are on foot for introducing it in other localities, both in Canada and the United States. Among the places mentioned are Montreal, Ottawa, Belleville, Dundas, Ingersoll and Prescott. Besides these and other places, a contract has been entered into for the introduction of the gas into the extensive piano factory of the Messrs. Chickering Brothers, of Boston. From the satisfactory results which have already attended the manufacture of this new gas, there is reason to believe that before long it will come into general use. Such an important change would, in various ways, confer a boon on the rural population, as well as on the denizens of our towns; for next to cheap food, cheap light is an advantage in which the whole community is interested.

Veterinary Schools in Canada.

EVERY intelligent farmer will admit that on the subject of cattle disease, perhaps more than any other matter with which his calling should make him familiar, there is a vast amount of ignorance, prejudice and conceit abroad; and many a valuable animal has no doubt been lost for want of timely, skillful attention. A beast is sick, and if the owner is at a loss what to do in the case, or having tried all that his own wisdom suggested, finds matters growing worse, he forthwith asks the advice of the nearest neighbour, or of any one who happens to pass by that way. The most ignorant are generally the most confident in their opinion, and most ready with their counsel; and some one is sure to be found to pronounce on the nature of the ailment and prescribe the remedy. The suggestion is adopted, and this failing, others are recommended and tried, each with no better success than the preceding, till at last, the case being past relief, the veterinary surgeon, if there be one accessible, is sent for, but too late to be of service. In many instances, no qualified practitioner is at hand, and then no other course is open than the blind or hap-hazard treatment so commonly pursued. The case cannot be let alone, which would often in such circumstances be the wisest plan; something must be done, and either the poor beast is sacrificed to ignorant meddling on the part of its friends, or if it recovers, it is in spite of, and not in consequence of, the treatment adopted. A mode of proceeding not more rational is sometimes pursued in human maladies; but the interests at stake and the risks are here so much more serious, that alarm is sooner taken, and at any cost of trouble or money the assistance of the properly qualified medical man is sought. Now there is a wonderful similarity—identical we may almost say—in the healthy vital functions, as well as in the diseases of man and those of inferior animals, of those especially whom he rears and employs as his most useful servants—horses, cattle, and sheep. To understand and successfully treat the disorders of these animals, requires as much study, knowledge and skill, as are deemed necessary for the physician whom we employ in human maladies; and this fact has now become to a large extent so well recognized, that in the army, in valuable hunting studs, on many farms and other like establishments in England and elsewhere, properly qualified veterinary surgeons alone are entrusted with the care of sick or injured animals. It is a matter of congratulation to find that in Canada we are beginning to follow the sensible example of the old country in this respect. Four years ago, in 1862, a course of instruc-