

A HOLIDAY.

July 31st. Yesterday we paid a visit to Mr. Abdale Deadman's fruit establishment in Delaware. Our better half and a lady visitor accompanied us. We were highly pleased to see the thrifty state of the fruit-trees, and the beautiful crops growing thereon. He has 14 acres devoted to fruit alone, most of which consists of orchards. He has sold, this year, 70 bushels of strawberries; we never have seen a finer crop of gooseberries than may be seen on his bushes; the hands were employed in gathering the currant crop, from which he makes his celebrated wine. The sight of his grapes alone will pay any one for a visit to his place. The vines are heavily laden and free from any disease; we much admired a lot of young layers that he had staked down this Spring; they each had a bunch of grapes growing on them, and, when ripe, will be placed in pots and sold in the market; a live vine, with the ripe fruit thereon. We believe that the vine will be much more extensively cultivated, in this part of the country, than it ever has been. The kind, tender, affectionate ladies, that accompanied us, seemed to mightily enjoy the free-hearted manner in which Mr. Deadman introduced them to his white-heart cherries, which are a delicious variety, and had escaped the attention of the birds, as they do not look ripe, but are of a pale white color. After they had regaled themselves on cherries and gooseberries to their hearts' content, and pocketing a few of Mr. Deadman's early pears, we partook of a refreshing cup of tea, served in Mrs. Deadman's affable and pleasing manner; after which we took our departure, being very much delighted with our visit. We shall notice this establishment, more fully, in another number. We next went to Mr. Thorncroft's cheese factory in Westminster; he erected the building this Spring and commenced operations last month. The building is in the cleanest state possible; the cheeses are looking well and smelling very nice. He keeps 21 cows himself, and is supplied with the milk from 80 more; he could easily manage the milk from three times that number: but the farmers are always slow to take up, or fall in with new improvements. Many of them, in that vicinity, still prefer sowing grain on their lands, which are as grain-sick in that vicinity, as any that we have seen. The grain-crops appear worse, about there, than in any other part of the country we have visited this season. Instead of at once benefiting themselves, their lands, their families, and country, they still plough and sow, instead of seeding down and resting their lands, until wheat might be profitably raised again. They still keep five or six cows and use the dash churn. Mr. Thorncroft's knowledge of the business, and his obliging and frank manner, must ensure him much greater patronage from the most intelligent and enterprising farmers. He is, no doubt, enhancing the value of the land in that neighbourhood, to a much greater extent, than people generally imagine. Do the land-holders there give him the encouragement he merits? He deserves more, and will meet with more. We will treat further on this matter on a future occasion.

PARTIES, wishing to have Stock, Seeds, or Implements entered in our Autumnal Sale should make arrangements about them before the 1st of next month.

If parties to whom we have been sending our paper, and have not yet paid for it, would send in their 50 cents it would enable us to improve it. Remember the commencement of an undertaking is the most expensive part. Is there anything of more importance to the country than Agriculture? Is there anything more beneficial than practicing it, and writing about it? Should we advance in agriculture? If so, send in your subscriptions, and encourage others to do likewise.

ABOUT WEEDS.

We have,—we know not how many letters asking how to kill this or that weed. If those who write us these queries would only think on the subject, they would see that there can be no specific that will kill an undesirable plant,—or weed,—and not injure the desirable plants of the crop. Therefore, all applications, be they salt, plaster, ashes, or what not, merely to kill weeds, are simply absurd. Cultivation consists solely in giving the plant, that we wish to grow, an advantage over other plants. In an uncultivated field, where everything is left to itself, it becomes a "struggle for existence," and the strongest,—which is usually the most worthless,—gets the best of it. In all our cultivation, the aim is to give the crop we wish to grow sole possession of the soil, and all our cultivators, horse-hoes of all kinds, etc., are used to destroy every plant, except a particular one, that we wish should have full possession of the soil. Now we know of no help for weeds, whether in garden, or in field, except a mechanical one. If one finds a few Canada thistles in his lawn, cuts the stems, and puts some salt on each, and thus destroys them, it is no exception to the general rule. Had he put an equal amount of salt all over his lawn, he would have killed everything upon it. We have but little sympathy with a gardner who lets the weeds get the better of him. His soil should have been kept so constantly stirred that weeds could have no chance. Whoever is not able to keep down the weeds by the use of the rake, or the many weeding hoes, he has more garden than he can properly care for. If weeds have got the mastery, use some of the various weeding hoes, rake them at once from the ground, and if there is a sign of a flower, or a seed upon them, do not let them go to the manure heap,—it is all nonsense to talk of destroying their vitality by fermentation, but just spread them where they will dry, and then, with the accumulated brush, and other combustible garden rubbish, burn them. With a little care, ashes, so valuable as a fertilizer, may be made in considerable quantity from properly dried refuse of the garden. [Extract.]

The Office-Seekers.

Election day is near at hand,
The "Cards" will soon appear;
Announcing that friend Jones will stand
For office—and the beer.

And though he oft hath passed you by,
Amid the bustling crowd,
He soon will say—"How are you Coy?
My boy, you do me proud!"

To be polite to all he strives;
His voice could not be milder,
As he inquires about their wives,
And all the little "childer."

He holds his hand within his own,
And glibly chats awhile;
Then says, in such a winning tone—
"Let's take a friendly smile."

Says—while a streaming "Tom and Jerry"
Is gliding down your throat—
"I was averse to running—very,
But how about your vote?"

The full returns the papers quote,
And Jones looks most forlorn;
He gave a "horn" to get a vote—
He got it—in a horn?

If our Agricultural Notes are not all taken up singly before the 20th of this month, a larger number may be taken by holders, or others wishing for them.

Business may be attended to in our Office any day in the week. We will be present ourselves on Saturdays from 10 to 3 o'clock. All communications must be post-paid.

ENCOURAGEMENT

TO PARTIES GETTING UP CLUBS.

We guarantee satisfaction to those gentlemen that gain the prizes. They may make a good deal from them if properly looked after. The following are the offers made to those that send us in the following numbers of new paid subscribers to any address at 50 cents each.

For clubs of 10 a good aged grape vine of the Hartford prolific, Concord or Clinton Varieties.
For 15, 1/2 bushel of our imported winter wheat.
For 20, 2 bushels of superior Seed Oats.
For 30, One pair black Spanish fowls.
For 40, One pair Aylsbury Ducks.
For 50, One improved Berkshire pig, from young Sow.
For 100, One improved Berkshire pig, from our best aged Stock.
For 200, One Leicester Ram Lamb.
For 300, One Cheviot Ram Lamb, from Imported Stock.
For 400, One Cotswold Shearling Ram.

The Farmer's Advocate Office is just opposite the City Hall on Richmond Street, next door to Mr. Lutz's Photograph Rooms.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

EXISTING EVILS.

DEAR SIR,—As we are on the eve of a general election, under the new Confederation, allow me to call the attention of my fellow constituents, and the candidates for parliamentary honors, to the evils that are existing in the division courts, in this county, and more especially in the Western riding. A thorough investigation into the state of the books, of all parties, is needed. The law is all very well, if there were honest men to carry it out, and, when the bill was framed, there is no doubt but it was the intention of the Legislature to bring cheap law to the man's door; but the way in which it is administered is most oppressive. Parties are summoned for 10 o'clock, a.m., or abide the consequences: and they are obliged to wait around the Court House all weathers, or go to the taverns, and, towards 12 o'clock, the cry is, the judge is coming, but, instead of the judge, it is his deputy. The result is,—parties that have had their cases standing over, from one court-day to another, have to go home again, because the deputy has not heard the former part of the case, and has had no instructions from the judge; and by these means the fees are doubled and trebled. And, if a party does get judgment, there is as much trouble to get it out of the hands of the officers of the court, or more, than in the first instance. From the defendants it may be asked, what is my remedy? In the first place we want good business men for judges; men who know the law, and would administer justice to all parties, impartially, and keep their clerks and bailiffs honest. In the next place I would have them paid by salary, and the fees funded; that would be a means of stopping or preventing extortion, to a great extent. And, above all, we want a court of appeal. Every farmer ought to agitate for the above reform in our division court: it is a question that concerns us all.

Yours very truly,

JUSTICE.

We have no hesitation in inserting the above, as we believe it necessary that a great change must take place, even in our own township, before the laws of the country will be carried out in as good faith, as it is intended they should be.

We hope this may be read by some that have the power and will endeavor to prevent the repetition of what has already been unjustly done.—[Ed.]