of two or three Farmers as well as Tradesmen who have taken a deep interest in our paper, to them our thanks are due. We would publicly acknowledge such by publishing their names, but we know they would not thank us were we to do so, springing, as they do, from the rank of those—

"Who do good by stealth, blush to find it known."

TO FARMERS' POST MASTERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.

For every eight subscribers they may obtain for the *Gazette* we will present them with a year's copy or its equivalent in value in cash as some remuneration for their exertions in our behalf. A liberal commission will also be allowed on any other business introduced by them.

AGENTS APPOINTED —

Mr. John Creighton, Cobourg.
Mr. N. Mallet, Middleport.
Mr. Geo. Walker, Newcastle.
Mr. Andrew Murray, London C. W.

Each of the above parties are authorized to receive the names of subscribers and take subscriptions for the Canadian Farmer's Gazette.

Agents required for other Districts.

Observe.—We are late in our publication this month. Our advertisers and subscribers we feel assured will overlook this fault, now that the paper is issued on an enlarged scale. The cause of the delay is attributable to our deciding at the eleventh hour to alter the form and greatly increase the size of the paper. Next month and the months following the "Gazette" will be issued on the first Monday, as stated in our first column. Several advertisements came too late for insertion. We must request parties to send their notices in not later than the 26th or 28th of any month to ensure insertion.

It is particularly requested that any errors in the delivery of the *Gazette* through the post, or by parties appointed to deliver the same, may be at once communicated to us. No person, excepting an authorized agent, is allowed to sell the paper.

Parties can be supplied with copies of the *Gazette*, put up in blank covers, for transmission by the English or United States mails. Price 5 cents per copy—postage included.

Brant Horticultural Society.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Brant Horticultural Society, was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst, when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the current year:

Henry Racey, Esq.,—President.
W. H. Algie, Esq.,—Vice do.

Directors—Rev. J. G. Usher, Wm. Gale, Chas. Watts, H. A. Handy, Thos. Racey, G. S. Wilkes, S. P. Stokes, James Wallace, H. C. Bingham and Robert Hamilton.

G. VAREY,
Sec'y, B. H. S.

CHANCERY SALE.

Herrington vs. VanBrocklin.

Since this advertisement (see our second column, in this month's impression) was in type and printed, the following alterations have been made in reference to the sale of this property:

In reference to the Sale of the above premises, I do order that the same shall be sold in Two Lots, as follows:—(Advertised as One Lot.)

Lot 1.—All that parcel of land, portion of the said south half of the said Lot No. 21, and containing 14 acres, more or less, being the portion of the said south half that lies between the Paris Road and the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, and occupied by Mr. Martin. There are certain improvements and buildings on this lot.

Lot 2—This lot comprises all the premises as were advertised, except what is comprised in Lot 1.

In all other respects the particulars and conditions of the said sale are as before set forth.

R. B. WOOD,
Feb. 12, 1861. Plff's Solicitor.

BOOKS &c. RECEIVED.

Rules of Members, Agents, &c.; also ninth yearly report of the Conservative Land Society of England; Sale and management of Public Lands—Canada; Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada. Reduced Map of Upper and Lower Canada. Patents of Canada, 1 vol., 1824 to 1849. Canadian Settler's Guide, 10th edition; E. Stanforth, Publisher, 6 Charing-Cross, London, England.

New Paper.—We have just received No. 3 and 4 of the "British Herald;" a capital weekly conservative paper. We commend it to our readers. The principles of the journal are these—

"1. Maintenance of British Connexion.

"2. Maintenance of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada.

"3. Eventual Federation of British North America with a Viceroy, should there continue an impossibility of harmonious working between Upper and Lower Canada.

"4. In Provincial Politics, Conservatism: that is, carefully to conserve all we have got, the goodness of which has been tested—never change for the mere sake of change, nor at the dictation of a Government, nor of a party, to help them into power, nor at the hasty voice of the multitude led on by artful demagogues for their own ends; but show a real grievance, and the "British Herald" will be the first to help to redress it.

"5. Extension of Education to the body of the people—will be a special object of interest.

"6. As to Religious matters, "The Herald" claims no dominancy of Protestants, but will always manfully uphold their rights, and see that they are not (substantially) dominated over by the granting of exclusive privileges to any other Denominations."

T. McLean, 83 Yonge Street, Toronto, Publisher.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS

Are held at the undermentioned places:—

Brantford—first Friday in each month.
Berlin—last Thursday of every month.
Elora—first Tuesday in every month.
Galt—first Tuesday of every month.
Guelph—first Wednesday in every month.
Stratford—first Thursday in every month.
Waterloo—second Tuesday of every month.

Seed Time and Harvest.

[Transcribed for the Canadian Farmer's Gazette, from the Lay Preacher, Chicago.]

Beneath a dark November sky
With the cold rain falling drearily,
And the bleak wind towering and shriek ing by,
In sorrow we bury the seed.
And we go our way with a heavy tread,
Our hearts with the dead buried
Yet we know that the dark days must pass
And the sweet spring-time come at last
And warm showers and the balmy south wind
Will call the young blades to life from the
Or be hid in the snow-wreath bare
Till every seed that lies
And rich in deep darkness like despair,
Hangs over it where it grows
Lovely and fair
And so in faith we bury
And warmth and light, the springs soft
With many a beautiful blossom in
The heart of icy death—
And the grass, in delicate emerald
Springs up—a fairy
Then sunny months, in swift career,
Bring up the dusky, ripened ear.
And the golden harvest—time draws near—
And the reaper sets his scythe;
Till on a day, the rich sheaves rear
Their shapes on the landscape
Sown in the cold, dark desolate days;
Heaped in the sunshine, mellow blaze,
Thus in the time of woe
Of fate, are the deeds of men.
Sorrow and trial, disasters and delays,
Like storms that soften the grain.
Most test the hearts' aspiring
But every just and noble
Shall pass the ordeal, clear of blame,
And in the appointed hour
Bring forth its fruit of wealth or fame,
Of knowledge, wisdom, power.
In the winds of scorn, the storms of hate,
In the darkness of hope, deferred full
Through days when the world shows
Rest sleep the good deeds thou hast done
Patiently labor, patiently wait,
Thy work shall see the sun.
That which was sown in the wintry air,
Shall blossom and ripen when skies are
Though thou should be many an anxious
Ere the harvest is gathered in;
Be stout of toil, and steady to bear—
The heart that
—Edwin O. F. G.

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND RAISING CULINARY VEGETABLES.

In selecting seeds, the first thing to be attended to is to choose the best to be had, and if possible obtain them from a responsible seedsman. Never buy those which are "cheap" because they cost less, for they will prove the "dearest" in the end.

Most kind of Seeds grow more freely if soaked in soft water from 12 to 48 hours before sowing. Seeds of a hard nature, such as blood beet, mangel-wurtzel, nasturtium &c., often fail from want of attention to this circumstance. Indian Corn, Peas and numerous others soaked four hours in a tepid solution of chloride of lime and water mixed in the proportion of one-fourth of an ounce of the lime to a gallon of water, and then sown in the ordinary way have known to throw out germs in twenty-four hours.

The seeds of common garden cress, immersed in oxygenated muriatic acid will germinate in six hours; whereas when immersed in water alone, they will not show signs of vegetation in less than thirty hours.

Broad Beans, do not succeed well in this climate, the summer heat coming on them before they are podded, which causes the blossoms to drop off. The best soil to grow them in is rich stiff clay, and on a northern border shaded from the midday sun. Sow in drills two feet apart, the drills two inches deep and the seeds three inches apart.

Blood Beet, Long and Turnip, may be sown in good rich, deep soil, about first week in May. Draw drills about a foot apart and one inch deep, sow moderately thick; when the plants are up strong, thin them out the distance of six inches from each other in the rows.

Brocoli requires a deep rich soil of a clayey nature and highly manured. To produce early Cauliflower or Brocoli, the seed ought to be sown in a hot-bed early in March. When the plants are quite strong and hardy they may be planted out in the garden about the middle of May. Plant in rows two feet square. The kinds that will do well in this climate are the Early London and French Cauliflower, Purple Cape and Walcheren Brocoli.

Cabbage both early and late, may be sown any time in May. The best situation for raising the plants is a rich damp piece of ground partially shaded. Seed sown in a situation of this kind is not so subject to be destroyed by the black flea. When the plants are strong they may be planted out in rows and managed the same as directed for Cauliflower. The best kind for summer use are the Early York, Battersea and Vaniack; for winter use the Drumhead, Large Bergen and Flat Dutch.

Cauliflower—same as Brocoli.

Cucumbers may be sown in the open ground any time in May. They require a rich, good soil. Sow in hills four feet apart, leaving only three plants on each hill. The cucumber and melon vines are liable to be attacked by a yellow fly or bug. Soot, charcoal dust and soap suds applied to the plants will assist in keeping them off.

Musk Melons may be sown in clay taking care to sow the different kinds musk and water a good distance apart from each other, as they are apt to mix. Plant in hills, six feet square, leaving only three plants on each hill. When the plants have grown about six inches, stop or pinch out the top of the leading shoots; which will make the plants throw out lateral shoots, on which you may expect to have fruit.

Carrots.—The most suitable ground for growing carrots is a deep rich soil, that has been well manured the previous year. Sow any time in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. When the Carrots are up, thin them out, four inches apart, and keep the ground free from weeds. The kinds that are generally sown in gardens are the Early Horn, Long Orange and Red Surrey. For field culture the White Belgian and Mammoth. The produce of one acre of field Carrots, when properly cultivated may be rated at from 500 to 800 bushels. In cultivating them on the field system the drills ought to be two feet apart, and the Carrots thinned out at least twelve inches asunder.

Celery.—This vegetable is much esteemed as a salad. It requires great attention to grow it to perfection. To have early celery the seed requires to be sown in a hot-bed in the Month of March, for winter celery, the seed may be sown any time before the middle of May. Sow on small bed of fine rich earth—beat the bed down with the back of the spade, sift a little fine earth over the seed, shade the bed with a mat or board until the plants begin to appear. Celery plants ought to be picked out into a nursery bed as soon as they are two or three inches high. Cut their roots and tops a little before planting; water them well and shade them from the sun until they begin to grow. Let them remain in the nursery bed about one month after which they will be fit to transplant into the trenches. The best sort of soil to grow Celery is a deep rich loam, and in an open part of the garden. Mark out the trenches a foot wide and three feet between each trench. Dig the trenches one foot deep, laying the earth equally on each side.—Put three or four inches of well rotted manure into the bottom of each trench, put a little of the surface soil over the manure; dig it well up, incorporating the soil well with manure—dress the plants by cutting off the long leaves and the end of the roots. Plant in single rows along the centre of each trench, allowing six inches between each plant. Water them well and shade them from the sun until the plants begin to grow. In earthing up Celery great care should be taken not to cover the heart of the plant.

French Beans, may be planted any time in May in drills, two inches deep, the beans two inches from each other, the drills about 18 inches apart. If a regular succession is required, sow a few every few weeks, from the 1st of May to the 1st of July.

Kidney Beans—Same as French Beans.

Lettuce is easily raised from seed, which may be sown from the first of April to the end of June. If good headed Lettuce is wanted, the plants should be transplanted out on a rich piece of ground in drills, 12 inches apart, and six inches in the drill. The Malta, Green Cos, and Victoria Cabbage are the most suitable kinds to sow, as they head without tying up.

Onions.—The yellow and large red are the best for a general crop.—The ground for Onions should be well prepared, by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the young Onions are up, thin them out to the distance of three inches apart.

Parsnips require a deep rich soil. Sow in drills, one inch deep, and the drills 15 inches apart. Cultivate the same as directed for Carrots.

Radishes should not be sown in the open air sooner than the middle of may. They require a deep, sandy soil, that has been cultivated and manured the previous year.

Rhubarb is a perennial plant and may be raised from seed. Sow about the middle of May. When the plants are one year old, they should be transplanted into very deep rich soil, in rows three feet apart. The foot part of the leaves should not be cut until the plants are two years old.

Salsify is an excellent vegetable. The roots when properly cooked resemble oysters in flavor. The seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. They require the same kind of soil and cultivation as directed for Carrots.

Spinach is a useful vegetable, and very hardy. Seed sown in the month of September will stand over the winter, and come in for early greens in the spring. For summer use, seed of a round Spinach may be sown from May to July. It requires a rich soil. Sow in drills, one foot apart.

Tomatoes are much cultivated for their fruit. To have them early, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed, early in March. When the plants are a good size, and Spring frosts are over, plant them out in the garden; let the plants be four feet apart. Plant on a south border near a fence, and they will produce abundance of fruit.

Turnips.—One of the best sort for the garden is the Early White Stone, which may be sown from the middle of May to the end of August. Sow in drills, fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to eight inches asunder. Field Turnips, such as Swedish, Aberdeen, Yellow, &c., may be sown in drills, two feet apart, about the middle of May. Turnips are very apt to be eaten by the black flea. A good remedy is to steep the seed one night in train oil. This will greatly promote germination, and the growth of the young plants.

Water Melons—Same as Musk Melons.

Windsor Beans—Same as Broad Beans.

MANAGEMENT OF CREAM IN COLD WEATHER.

For some reason not yet known, cream skimmed in cold weather does not come to butter when churned, so quickly as that from the same cow in warm weather.—Perhaps the particles which form the little specks of butter in cream, are thicker and tougher. There are two methods of obviating this trouble in a great degree.—One is to set the pan of milk on the stove, or in some warm place, as soon as strained, and let it remain until quite warm—some say until a skim of cream begins to form on the surface. Another mode recommended is to add a table-spoonful of salt to a quart of cream when it is skimmed. Cream thus prepared will generally come to butter in a few minutes when churned. It is thought the salt sets upon the coating of the butter globules and makes them tender, so that they break readily when beaten by churning.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING AND RAISING ANNUAL FLOWERS.

The plants generally known as Annuals are raised from the seed, produce their flowers, mature the seed in the same season, and then perish. There are some flowers however cultivated as Annuals, that are such only in a northern climate, being in their own native country perennials or biennials. Among them are the Verbena, Chrisis, or Dahlia, which was formerly called Coronella, Mignonette and many others. This class of Annuals may be kept through the winter in greenhouses, or in any light cellars. Annuals are most appropriate for those who are changing their abode from year to year, as from these alone a fine display may be kept up the whole season, with the exception of the vernal months, and this deficiency may be supplied by having a choice collection of perennials, grown in pots, which can be plunged in the ground, and thus removed at any time when it is necessary to change the residence.

No collection of plants can be perfect without an abundance of Annuals, as they can be disposed of in such a way as to succeed the perennials, and keep up a continuous bloom in all parts of the garden through the season.

Annuals may be divided as follows:—hardy, half-hardy, and tender.

Hardy Annuals are such as may be sown in autumn or very early spring, as all the Larkspurs, Clarkeas, Asters, Candytufts, &c. Half-hardy are those which will not bear a hard frost, and therefore are not proper to plant in the open ground before the middle or last of May, as the Balsam, Cockscomb, Marigold, &c. Tender Annuals can hardly be brought to perfection without starting them in artificial heat, in a hot-bed or otherwise, and are very sensitive of cold, as the Cypress vine, Thunbergia, Ice Plant, Sensitive Plant, &c. Many of these, in a very warm season, will succeed tolerably well if planted about the 1st of June; but to have them in perfection they should be raised in a hot-bed, in pots, and turned out in the ground the middle of June.

Before sowing Annuals, the soil in which they are to be grown should be made light and rich, and very finely pulverized, as many of the seeds are very small, and require every advantage and care to get them up. The small seeds must receive but little covering, and of the finest earth. In sowing these, my practice is to sow them in patches six or eight inches square. The soil having been well prepared, I settle the ground well with the foot or a small piece of board, so as to make an even, somewhat firm, surface.—Then take some very fine soil and sift or strew over them, covering the seed not more than one-eighth of an inch deep, after which press the soil again with the board gently. It is now of great importance that the seeds, as they vegetate, should be protected from the scorching sun; an evergreen bough is as good as anything to shade them. The soil must not be permitted to get dry until the young plants have acquired some strength; after which they may be left to take their chance from the effects of sun or dryness. When the plants are of a proper size, and the weather suitable, they may be taken up with a transplanting trowel and set where wanted. A small patch of this description will afford plants enough for any common garden. In removing them a number of them may be taken up together without disturbing the roots; but when the plants have become established, all may be cut off except the strongest ones. As a general rule, a single plant gives better satisfaction than when a number are grown together, except when planted in masses, or where there is to be a group. The beauty of many Annuals is completely destroyed by huddling them together. Give every plant room according to its habits. A single plant, well trained, may be made very beautiful; while a number of the same species, grown together without sufficient room, would be worthless.

Larkspur, and many other seeds, should be sown where they are to remain. A bed of Double Rocket Larkspur, well managed, is almost equal to a bed of Hyacinths, when in bloom. This succeeds best when sown late in autumn or very early in the spring. The seed may be sown in drills, eight or ten inches apart, in beds, and plants well thinned out.—Larkspur, and many other hardy annual seeds, if sown late in autumn, and lie dormant all winter, will give much stronger plants than the same kinds of seed sown very early in the spring, notwithstanding those sown in the spring may appear above ground as soon as those sown in autumn. The reason probably is, that the autumnal sown seeds are so prepared, by the action of the frost, that they start with greater vigor, and consequently are more robust than the spring sown seeds.

Some seeds are difficult to germinate. Cyprus vine is an example. This requires scalding, to facilitate germination; or if the hull is carefully taken off with a penknife, so as not to injure the germ, the object is effected, and it will immediately germinate. The seeds of Gomphena globosa (Globe Amaranth) is encased in a thick coating of woolly substance, which greatly retards vegetation. This, with the hull taken off, causes the germ to push immediately; or, if the seed is soaked in milk twenty-four hours, it will soon start; but, if planted with the coating on, or without soaking, very few will appear above ground.

As a general rule, the depth of planting flower seeds is to be governed by the size. For example, the Sweet Pea and Lupin may be planted an inch deep, and so on in proportion. Annuals have a pleasing effect when planted in masses particularly when the pleasure ground is extensive.—For this purpose the Verbenas, of various colors, Portulaccas, Nemophylla, Chrisis, Phlox Drummondii, Coreopsis, Drummondii, Candy tufts, and many other dwarf plants, are desirable. Beds of any of these, or others of similar habit, in a well managed grass lawn, are very ornamental. The beds should be either round, oval, starry, but never square, diamond shaped, or triangular. Masses of Annuals may be so arranged as to make a grand display in the common flower garden deeply edged with a wide border of crimson and scarlet Portulaccas and then about the whole garden, fill the annuals and other plants in fact were plant in masses. We have never seen a better ranged garden than this one. It contained about an acre of ground. Not more than twenty or thirty kinds of annual were cultivated in the garden, and of this class of plants more than one half of the ground was filled.—They consisted of every variety of Double Balsams, German Asters, Drummond Phlox, Coreopsis, Amaranths, Verbenas, Portulaccas, Double China Pinks, Petunias, Mignonette, Cockscombs, Gillflowers &c.

MAPLE SUGAR.

As winter is now holding us fast in its cold embrace, consequently the farmer can make but very little use of his spade and hoe, it would be well and no doubt advantageous for him to turn his attention to the manufacture of maple sugar.—Those farmers having families and residing in the woody districts have it in their power, not only to make it for domestic consumption but also for exportation.—They all know—or at least ought to—that the sugar is produced from the sap of the maple tree, one of the most valuable vegetable products of this country. An active farmer and his wife may make, it is said, about 700 pounds of sugar annually, not inferior in quality to that of the West Indies, and worth about 10 cents a pound. It may not be generally known that the manufacture of this native sugar greatly tends to lower the price of other sugars.—Maple sugar, it appears, is far from being properly attended to by the farmers of the present day. Now is the time for the cultivator of the soil to get everything ready and procure all he requires. The manufacture is generally commenced early in the month of April, when the sap of the tree is first put into motion at the return of spring, and when no other agricultural operation can be carried on to good purpose on account of the unpleasant weather which generally occurs about this period. A part of the land must be selected which contains the largest quantity of flourishing maple trees nearly contiguous to each other, and a temporary hut must be erected for the accommodation of the operators, not more than two or three being required for the management of a hundred trees, from every one of which, when tapped, the sap will ooze out. In rainy weather the trees will yield their valuable juice rather tardily, and during the whole month of April, which is oftentimes devoted to this employment, it sometimes happens that only eight or nine days are propitious to this part of the farmer's labor. The best weather for the purpose is that in which the night is frosty and the day cheered by the rays of a warm sun. If the process of boiling is not continued both day and night, the sap will accumulate too rapidly in the reservoir and will soon evince symptoms of vinous fermentation, which will change its quality and render it useless for the manufacture of sugar. Having proceeded thus far we shall now give the reader some idea of

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The first thing necessary for commencing the manufacture, is a metal boiler, one that will hold about thirty gallons, and, with a small cooking pot, is sufficient, in a prosperous season, to boil down 500 pounds. One hundred and fifty troughs, eight reservoirs, and four hand buckets, all of which can be had cheap at any of our stores, will be necessary for the regular supply of this boiler. These are the only utensils needed. The trees are tapped either by means of an incision made by an axe, or the perforation by an augur. The latter mode is considered the least injurious to the growth of the trees, and is therefore the most approved plan. A small shoot about nine inches long is made the conductor of the sap from each incision to its respective trough, from which when nearly full, it is conveyed in buckets to the reservoir and there allowed to subside.—The grosser particles of the sediments sinking to the bottom the sap is then drawn off into the boilers, and reduced to molasses by the simple process of evaporation. The liquid in this pure state is then drawn from the boilers, and placed in the reservoirs or coolers, until it becomes nearly cold, when it is strained through a woolen cloth into a smaller boiler, and after being clarified with eggs, milk, or bullock's blood, is boiled down to the consistency of sugar, and poured into moulds of the particular shape which it is intended to assume as a sort of candy; but if it is to be used as soft sugar, the syrup in its last stage of purification must be left in a sugar cask, which must be perforated to allow the moist particles in the form of molasses, to ooze through the bottom. Some farmers neither clean or strain the molasses, consequently they make very coarse and dirty sugar. By a strict adherence to the simple directions above given, the most ignorant novice in the art might manufacture sugar equal to any that is imported. Every tree, on an average, will from a single wound yield about twenty gallons of sap and a proportionate quantity from any number of incisions not exceeding four. Five gallons of sap contains at least one pound of sugar.

Mulching Wheat.—Dr. C. Harland of Wilmington, Del., advocates mulching wheat. One way of doing this is to sow buckwheat with the wheat in the fall. He says the buckwheat "will often grow two feet high before the frost kills it. It will catch the drifting snows, and prevent the wind from sweeping the earth away from the tender roots. It will prevent the frosts from throwing out the crop; and when the Spring returns, it will rot down, and assist to nourish the young plant when it most needs it. This application of buckwheat, is not an untried experiment. It was followed, and strongly recommended, 20 years ago, Jas. Gaskine, who published a valuable little work in defence of this practice."

Plants.—Every plant has its use, and some are turned to account by man in almost a hundred different ways. There appears to be not one with which we could part without suffering loss.

SAVING SEED CORN

The most successful and interesting demonstrations of the practicability of improving Indian corn is that made by Thomas Baden, Maryland, who, by carefully selecting the best seed in his field for a long series of years, having special reference to those stalks which produced the most ears, ultimately obtained a variety which yields 4, 5, 6, and even as high as 8 and 10 ears to the single stalk.

The plan he adopted was this: when the corn was husked he made a re-selection taking only that which was perfectly sound and fully ripe. In the spring before shelling the corn he examined it again, throwing out any that had assumed a bad appearance during the winter. In shelling the corn he threw aside the grains at both large and small ends. He has carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for twenty-five or thirty years, and still, (if living) continues to do so.—At present he does not pretend to lay up any seed without it comes from stalks which bear 4, 5, and 6 ears.

In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase of the quantity unshelled, it yields much more than corn when shelled; 10 bushels of ears will make more than 6 bushels when shelled. Ordinary corn will shell more than 5 bushels to the barrel.

Mr. Baden plants his corn 5 feet each way, leaving two stalks to the hill, which is equivalent to 3½ feet each way with one stalk to the hill. This makes more hills to the acre than 4 by 4, or 5 by 3, the old Virginia mode of planting.

PUTRIDITY OF WELLS.

We had a well of beautiful water, soft and cool, which all at once began to taste and smell as if the dead body of some animal were undergoing the decaying process in it. We gave it a thorough examination by the aid of the looking glass, but could discover nothing. We descended to the water, but found no animal or vegetable matter in a putrid condition, and we were forced to the conclusion that the water was of itself putrid. Having reached this conclusion, we set our wits to work to devise a remedy; we remembered that only still water became thus affected, and that running water never became so. We thought the reason of the continued purity of the latter must be because of its continued agitation bringing all its particles continually in contact with the atmospheric air when it absorbed the oxygen to the necessary degree for re-invigoration of any property lost in sustaining its teeming, infinitesimal life. Upon this thought we based our action and remedy. We hired a man to work thoroughly the chain pump in the well, working with all his might for two hours, during which time he scarcely diminished the depth of the water. It was not longer than twenty-four hours before the water was as sweet and good as ever. We believe that it was the thorough agitation of the water, by pumping, extending to the very bottom of the well, that effected the cure.

Again, we now have a cistern filled with rain water from the roof, which passes through a filter in reaching the cistern. A week ago the water in the cistern became putrid, tasting and smelling, we can't tell how bad. We remembered the experiment with the well, and the supposed reason of its cure; so we procured a long pole, and thoroughly stirred it up, agitating the water as much as possible, perhaps working at the job fifteen minutes. In twenty-four hours the water was sweet and wholesome again.—*Homestead.*

POTASHES AND SOAP.

Farmers have also an opportunity of manufacturing the above. With respect to potashes a vast quantity of this substance is annually exported to Europe. Potashes are made from the ashes of burnt wood. In burning timber, to clear the land, the ashes are carefully preserved and put in barrels or other vessels, with holes in the bottom; and water being poured over them, a liquid or alkali is run off; this, by being boiled in large boilers, the watery particles evaporate, and leave what is called black salts, or sort of residuum, which, when heated to a high degree, becomes fused and finally when cool assumes the character of potash. By these potashes a farmer's wife can make soap for domestic purposes; the ley of a barrel of ashes, boiled along with ten pounds of tallow till it is of a proper consistence, produces about forty pounds of very good soft soap. We have heard it stated that when the land is covered with heavy timber of a hard nature there is such a quantity of ashes produced from burning the trees, that their value will pay for clearing the land.

Cinders for Pigs.—J. J. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, England, has been publishing his experience for fattening swine, and, among other things, he has learned the fact "that pigs are very fond of coal ashes or cinders, and that you can hardly fatten pigs properly on boarded floors, without giving them a moderate supply daily or occasionally." He says:—"In the absence of coal ashes, burned clay or brick dust is a good substitute. If you do not supply ashes they will gnaw or eat the brick walls of their sheds. I leave to science to explain the cause of this want. It is notorious that coal-dealers, where pigs have access to the coals, are generally successful pig-feeders. Those who find that their pigs, when shut up, do not progress favorably, will do well to try this plan; a neighbor of mine found that a score of fat pigs consumed quite a basket of burned clay ashes daily. We know that there is abundance of alkali in ashes.

Bordering for Flower Pots and Boxes.—A very pretty and cheap bordering for boxes and pots containing house plants may be formed by cutting and inserting slips of chamomile in the earth around the edge of the box or pot, which will soon take root easily, and by being pruned, will soon grow sufficiently for its depending stems and branches to cover the outside of the box or pot. Old and unsightly pots and boxes may thus be made to assume a pleasing and tasteful appearance.

Warmth of Horses Feet.—Amongst horsemen a difference exists as to what is the proper and healthy degree of heat in a horse's foot while [illegible] the stable. While one party [illegible] and feel cool to the hand, another [illegible] that in perfect health the horse's hoof should feel as warm as his body. My experience has been that horses with hurrock—corns—circled hoofs, or other incipient tendency to contract (contraction being invariably the result of fever and consequent heat more or less), such horses have had warm feet, generally, whilst standing at rest in the stable. And I confess I have ever looked with suspicion on the lasting soundness of a hoof which usually felt warm to the hand whilst standing at rest in the stable. The feet of horses remain hot some time after work, caused by the rapidity with which the blood during exercise has been propelled through the blood-vessels. After a few hours rest the circulation decreases in rapidity, indicated by the pulse assuming its natural beat, viz., 25 per minute, when sound feet become cool. The extremities, the feet, being the points furthest removed from the heart, the great pump by means of which the blood is propelled throughout the animal system, always in a state of health remains cool during periods of quietude.

Fattening Hogs—Preparation of Food.—Now is the time to give attention to the important matter of fattening swine, that is critical attention—as we must learn the comparative value between cooked and uncooked food, and between food that is fermented and food in which that process has, in some degree, taken place. The following we find in the *Rural New Yorker*. Among the many of your contributors, I would ask for information concerning fattening hogs. I have farmed for thirty years, and when I commenced I adopted the plan of keeping swill barrels and putting all the surplus water of the kitchen with the milk and whey, and mixing some kind of meal or middlings with it, and let it go through the process of fermentation; after which I gave it to the hogs. I supposed I was doing things about right, and till last week, when travelling on the cars I got into conversation with an intelligent appearing gentleman, who said this practice was all wrong—that the fermentation destroyed most of the fattening properties of the grain. He also said that nothing made into pudding would not fatten as well as dry meal. Now, I would inquire of your readers whether these things are so.

The North American Colonies.—The *Court Journal* believes that since his return from Canada the Duke of Newcastle had devoted considerable attention to a plan for consolidating all the North American colonies into one confederation. This is a project—adds our contemporary—which has been urged on the attention of the Colonial Office more than once, and perhaps the personal knowledge that he has acquired during his recent visit across the Atlantic has made him more earnest in this matter than some others who have been the chief advocates have been a favourite one with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinions to every respect.

MARKETS.

Arrangements are now being made with correspondents to furnish us with full particulars of the price of grain and other articles in the following places:—

England—London and Liverpool.
United States—New York and Buffalo.
Canada—Brantford, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, and Quebec.

We hope to obtain a correct account from each place up to the latest hour before going to press. In all probability we shall commence with next issue.

A child is born, and we rejoice. The spirit returns to God who gave it. Love, and joy, and grief, he taste alike. Then wake into the grave—from earth he rises.

DENNISON—On the 18th ult., the wife of Dennison, Esq., Dennison Avenue, Brantford, of a son.

GLASS—On the 8th ult., the wife of Glass, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, of a son.

McDONALD—At Goderich, on the 7th ult., the wife of Mr. [illegible], of a son.

MORPHY—In London, C. W., on the [illegible] ult., the wife of Mr. Andrew Morphy, [illegible], of a son.

ORMEROD—On the 15th ult., the wife of Mr. Jonathan Ormerod of [illegible].

RACEY—On the 6th ult., the wife of Henry Racey, Esq., Brantford, of a son.

RACEY—On the 8th ult., the wife of [illegible], Flamboro' West, the wife of Mr. [illegible] Racey of a son.

SLACK—On the 12th ult., at Dundas, the wife of Mr. Edwin Slack, G. W. R., of a son.

You'll find in the world of sorrows
(Ah me! the world is cold!)
Domestic bliss is a delusion
Peace, happiness, contentment
Are not to be found in the married state.

ALLAN—COLCLEUGH—On the 1st inst., at the residence of David Colclough, Esq., (uncle to the bride), by the Rev. [illegible] Wesleyan Minister, Hamilton, [illegible] Allan, Esq., merchant, Brantford, to [illegible] Colclough of Dundas.

SPROAT—McNABB—On the 17th ult., in Southampton, County of Bruce, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. [illegible] P. Cassan, [illegible] Alexander Sproat, Provincial Land Surveyor, second son of Adam Sproat, Esq., of Kinloss, [illegible] to Eliza, [illegible] daughter of Alex McNabb, Esq., Crown Lands Agent.

DEATHS.

"How often in our pathway strewed
Are those whose bright spirit should adorn
But whose course leads down to the grave, cursed
Hope seems more to bless with smiles
Yet for those
Our souls, shaded with the shadow of
Many a secret thought which
that image."

DUNCAN—On the 19th ult., at Brantford, Annie Isabella Kerr, infant daughter of Charles Duncan, Esq., [illegible]

LONG—On the 6th ult., at Brantford, Grace, infant daughter of H. B. Long, Barrister, &c.

MOWAT—On the 18th ult., at Hamilton, Mr. Wm. Mowat, aged [illegible] years.

WILSON—On the 20th ult., at the New Garrison, Toronto, Catharine, wife of Capt. G. B. Wilson, Royal Canadian Rifles.

WISHART—On the 12th ult., at West Flamboro', Edwin, only son of Mr. George Wishart, aged 9 years.