

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACOB HESPELER & SON

And now and in future selling their

TWEEDS

TO THE
RETAIL DEALERS

DIRECT from the MILL

—AT—
MANUFACTURERS'

Wholesale Prices and Terms

THREE-FOLD SAVING THE TRADE

ONE PROFIT.

Hesperler, 25th March, 1868. 342v

FURNITURE VARNISH!

Furniture Polish,
Brunswick Black,

Varnish and Paint Brushes!

PAINTS AND OILS

At Apothecaries' Hall!

Market Square.

A. B. PETRIE

Guelph, 27th March, 1868. dw

FUNERALS.



WILLIAM BROWNLOW, UNDERTAKER,

SHOP, in rear of the WELLINGTON HOTEL,
Douglas Street. Homes in rear of Mr. F. W.
Stone's Store, and fronting the Fair Ground.

The subscriber intimates that he is prepared to attend

FUNERALS

As usual in Town and Country. Coffins always on hand and made to order on the shortest notice. Terms very moderate. WM. BROWNLOW, Guelph, March 29, 1868. daw y

Toronto Advertisement

W. & D. DINEEN

LEG to inform the people of GUELPH and surrounding country that they have the Largest, Cheapest and Best Stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS

Brought into Ontario, at No. 80 Yonge Street, three doors north of King-st.

Wholesale and Retail. TORONTO. Toronto, 26th March, 1868. dwet

DR. JAMES' NEW DISCOVERY,

GREEN MOUNTAIN OIL.

WARRANTED TO CURE
Rheumatic Pains of all kinds.
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Headache
Croup and Erysipelas
Deafness and Sore Eyes
Rheumatic Pains
Scurvy
Pains in the Back
Dyspepsia
Asthma
Sore Throat

SPRAINS, Wounds and Bruises
NEURALGIA, Toothache and Headache
KIDNEY and STIFF Neck
SALT RHEUM
GRISPELARS
KROSTED FEET and CHILBLAINS

This Oil is mild and pleasant, and is a GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE for children teething. It will relieve Nervous Complaints, Eruptions, and should be used as it always leaves you better than it finds you, and one bottle often effects a cure.

Druggists, merchants and others supplied at the lowest price. For sale in Guelph by Messrs. N. Higginbotham, A. B. Petrie and E. Harvey. Prepared by J. H. LEMON.

Woolwich Street, in rear of the Old Alma Block, Guelph, to whom all orders must be addressed. Guelph, March 28, 1868. dw

NOTICE.

THIS subscriber having purchased from the Executors of his late partner, Mr. Henderson, his share of the business, he begs to notify his friends and the public that he will continue to carry on the business in all its branches at the old stand, Wyndham Street, Guelph, and would solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

G. B. FRASER.

All outstanding accounts to be paid in bankable currency by G. B. FRASER up to the 15th of April, any remaining unpaid then will be sent into Court for collection, at the books of the late firm must be closed within 30 days after date. Guelph, 27th March, 1868. d

DOMINION SALOON,

(LATE GRANT'S SALOON)

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
GUELPH.

CHOICE LIQUORS, Cigars, Oysters, &c., &c., always on hand. Meals furnished at all hours. DENIS BUNYAN, Guelph, December 2, 1867. dawly

Wool, Hide and Leather

DEPOT,
No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.

FREEMAN & FREEMAN

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, &c.

S. B. FREEMAN, Q. C. G. O. FREEMAN.
Office over Berry's Confectionery Store,
Wyndham Street, Guelph,
Guelph, 4th December 1867. dw

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE.....MACDONNELL STREET.

FRIDAY EV'NG, APRIL 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers having contracts with this office are notified that unless their changes for the EVENING MERCURY are handed in before 12 o'clock, their advertisements cannot be altered until the following day. Advertisements for the WEEKLY MERCURY should be handed in as early as possible on Wednesday morning in order to secure insertion.

St. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of St. George's Society will be held this (Friday) evening, at Miller's Saloon, at eight o'clock. The business usual on the occasion will be transacted.

ANOTHER CHEESE FACTORY.—Movements are on foot for establishing a cheese factory at New Hamburg. A preliminary meeting has been held and an effort is to be made to secure the milk of two or three hundred cows.

FIRE IN WILMOT.—Last Monday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the cellar of Mr. Jacob Wilhelm's dwelling-house near Victoriaburg, Township of Wilmot, and consumed the house with nearly all its contents. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—On the 1st of April, the first day on which the Government Saving Bank was in operation, \$300 in sums varying from \$1 and upwards, were deposited in London. Deposits have been made in Guelph, but we have not heard the amount.

LACROSSE.—A meeting to organize a Lacrosse Club was held in Nichols' Hotel last evening. The following were elected office-bearers: Peter Ball, President; Geo. Brill, Secretary, Wm. Lawrence, Treasurer. Play will begin on Monday morning next at half-past five o'clock.

COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE CO.—Messrs Trotter & Graham have been appointed agents at Guelph, for the above Company, in place of Messrs. McLagan & Innes whose time was so much occupied by matters connected with their own business as to necessitate their giving up the agency. Those, therefore, who wish to renew policies, or become insured in the Commercial Union will henceforth apply to Messrs Trotter & Graham at their office, over Mr. Higginbotham's drug store. The Commercial is a Company of high standing, and their terms for insuring either life or property are very favourable.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning while the morning express was going at the usual speed between Hamilton and Dundas, the conductor, Mr. Wm. Flaherty, for some reason unexplained got on the top of one of the cars and while walking along he was struck by a bridge, and knocked off. He fell between two cars, but somehow or other, he was at once dashed off the train against a bank of earth at the side of the track. A gentleman who witnessed the accident at once gave the alarm, and the train was backed up, when Mr. Flaherty coolly stepped on and took his post as usual. He had not received a single cut or bruise, and is supposed as yet not to have been injured in any way whatever. Truly he had a remarkable escape.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The annual Parochial Church Society-meeting of the Gore and Wellington District was held on Tuesday night in the St. James' Hall. We were glad to notice a larger attendance than at former meetings, the Hall being comfortably filled by a most attentive and deeply interested audience. The chair was occupied by the Venerable and Very Reverend Archdeacon Palmer, and the report having been read by the Secretary, the Rev. J. G. Gedd's addresses were delivered by the Rev. Canon Reid, the Rev. Dr. Neville, the Rev. Holland, of St. Catherines, the Rev. Mr. Drinkwater, and Mr. Thomas White, Jr. The choir of Christ Church was present, and sang a number of hymns during the evening, Mr. Beckett presiding at the melodeon, which had been kindly furnished without charge, by the maker, Mr. Thornton. Altogether the meeting was a most interesting one.—Spectator.

BAD BOYS.—Some little boys placed stones on the rails of the Great Western at Dundas a few days ago for the fun of seeing the trains crush them. But they caused a freight train to run off, and a detective came down after the boys, and they had to go to Hamilton, where they were very much frightened by a reprint, and they received no further punishment.

Fracas on Wyndham Street.

The Proprietor of the "Advertiser" brought to task for personal abuse—Blood split.

It is long since the first threat of punishing the proprietor of the Advertiser for his wanton abuse of private individuals was uttered, and numerous have been the menaces of retribution which men of all classes and conditions in Town have uttered when they found themselves maligned without cause; yet until this (Friday) morning the gentleman who was the object of these feelings of resentment escaped corporal chastisement. This was a black day on the calendar for him, it left him a discoloured face, and ought to have taught him the lesson, that though the press which he commands may place at his disposal the power to injure those to whom he may conceive an aversion, it will not shield him from the effects of their justly aroused indignation. Ashort time ago Mr. Wilkinson published a paragraph spreading the false intelligence, that Mr. Martin Ryan, late Telegraph and Express Agent at Guelph, had absconded, leaving numerous creditors to mourn his departure. The reason he assigned for the runaway was, that Mr. Ryan had lived beyond his means, had sported, and in so doing had recklessly squandered his money. Of the latter assertions he had no proof, he surmised them, or made them for some cause; and he knew very well, that Mr. Ryan left Guelph by the train in broad daylight, and he might have learned that a number of his friends accompanied him to the station to bid him good-bye. Mr. Ryan had been unfortunate; things had not gone well with him for some time previous to his departure; but when he could no longer hold up he went down honorably, and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors previous to his taking his departure to look for a situation in the west. The Advertiser cared for none of these things, it pleased itself by saying that Mr. Ryan had run away; and it cared little who injured it did the object of its animadversions. It now spreads quickly, and a number of papers copied the report of what they thought the ex-agent's criminality. But Mr. Ryan intended to return, and in due course fulfilled his intention, having arrived in town on Thursday. He had the offer of several situations in the States, but he chose to accept one in Canada, on the duties of which he will shortly enter. He was naturally enraged at the aspersions which had been cast upon his character, and so meeting the proprietor of the Advertiser on Upper Wyndham-st. at noon he demanded an apology as public as had been the vilification. "If there was anything false," said the gentleman to whom he addressed himself, "I will correct it." "You see that there was something false," said Mr. Ryan, "for you said I had absconded, and here I am." Mr. Wilkinson then told Mr. Ryan that he had better write out a contradiction himself, and he would insert it, if it was satisfactory to him. The latter very naturally refused to do, and some more words ensued, when Mr. Ryan unable to procure from the proprietor of the Advertiser a satisfactory answer to his interrogation, "Will you contradict the slander against me?" struck him lightly with his open hand on the cheek. His antagonist raised a loaded cane which he carries to repel assaults, and made a stroke at him, but he dodged and the blow descended harmless. It was then his hand grasped the editorial hair, and his other pummeled the editor's head without compunction. The blows came thick and fast until the handsome and unprincipled mug was much cut and contused, and the blood flowed freely from his royal nose, and dyed the sidewalk. The editorial plug rolled in the gutter, the editorial eyes wept tears, not of contrition for past offences, but of pain for present punishment. Some stranger interfered, and caught the Advertiser man, when Mr. Ryan immediately desisted. The former having been liberated, he proceeded to the editor's residence, but the latter got out of reach, and turning sharp round, rained the blows heavily on the cranium of his opponent. Unable to stand it longer the Editor gave in and left the gory field.—Mr. Ryan retired and washed himself. Wicked people say, but it is not true, that as soon as the Advertiser man came to himself he seized his cane, and went down the street with the courage of a tiger, or a hare, or some of those animals, seeking whom he might devour, and particularly desirous of devouring Mr. Ryan, if that gentleman could have made it convenient to let him. But he could not see him, and so he turned his steps homeward weeping as he went. This is the first time that Mr. Ryan has been engaged in a pugilistic encounter while he has been in Guelph; "but," he says, "what other course was left open by the injury done to my honor and reputation?"

ASSIZES FOR WATERLOO.—This Court opened at Berlin on Monday last. There was not a great deal of business before it. An action for slander was brought by John Koch against Henry Schaefer, the latter having said that Koch had stolen his cabbage. Verdict for plaintiff \$5. Read vs. Capron. It will be remembered by many of our readers, that at the last fall show at Ayr, a Mrs. Read was badly injured by a kick in the face from a young horse which was attached to a buggy, and which the owner was driving into the ring. This was an action for damages against the owner of the horse, whose careless driving, it was contended on behalf of the plaintiff, had caused the accident. It was shown, however, that the defendant was driving cautiously, and that he had shown the injured woman every attention, and paid the doctor's bill. Verdict for the defendant. Wm. Meier for stealing clothes was sent to gaol for two months; a like punishment was inflicted on John Henderson for stealing cigars and a shawl. The Grand Jury found a true bill for manslaughter against Richard Lowell of Galt, for killing a negro. Lowell however was not present to stand his trial.

Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
OTTAWA, April 2.

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cameron (Huron) in the chair, on the Bill respecting Penitentiaries, and the directors thereof. The first and second clauses were adopted.

Sir John A. Macdonald, in moving the third clause, stated that under the former Act there were five Prison Inspectors. This Bill provided for not more than three directors, who would be a great degree an administrative body, and at the same time perform all the duties of direction, consultation, and active supervision.

Hon. Mr. Dorton suggested that it might be better to have but one inspector, a superior man who would have an undivided responsibility.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said that with such an extent of country as we have it would be absolutely impossible for one man to do the duty of Director. This clause as well as all the others were adopted up to the 30th, and in the addition of Ascension Day was made to the list of Roman Catholic holidays upon which convicts should not work.

Hon. Mr. Rose moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use notes of the Dominion instead of issuing notes of their own, and the resolution in relation to privileges granted to Banks on the 27th inst. be referred. The first clause was read, providing that the Governor in Council might enter into an arrangement with any of the chartered banks in the Dominion for the surrender, on or before June 1st, 1870, of their power to issue notes, and that in compensation for such surrender an annual sum should be paid, not exceeding five per cent. upon the circulation, as established with respect to any bank in the Province of Quebec or Ontario, by the monthly returns on April 30th, 1866, &c., &c.

Hon. Mr. Holton asked the Minister of Finance in what position the Banks of Ontario and Quebec would find themselves in the event of this Bill becoming law. In consequence of the agreement made by Mr. Howland with the Bank of Montreal in 1866, that the Bank of Montreal should be the sole agent for the issue of the Provincial notes, the Government was bound to give the bank six months' notice if they desired to terminate the agreement. This and several subsequent clauses were agreed to. The 8th clause having been read, some amendments were made on it by the Finance Minister so as to state that the whole amount authorized by the Act of the Province of Canada to be issued was eight millions, and not thirteen millions of dollars, as at first stated in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Holton asked what amount of eight millions was available for arrangements with banks other than the Bank of Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Rose said he believed four and half millions had already been issued, and three and a half remained available.

The Bill was reported with amendments—the report to be received to-morrow. The House adjourned.

The Estimates of Canada.

The estimates of expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1868, were laid before the House on Wednesday. The aggregate amount required for the various services of Government are given, and a detailed statement covering fifty pages or more, details of estimated expenditure in each branch. The aggregates are as follows, omitting cents—Civil Government, \$569,289; administration of justice, \$95,987; police, \$33,200; penitentiaries, \$30,400; military, \$22,246; legislation, \$302,088; literary and scientific institutions, \$1,1150; arts and agricultural statistics, \$7,885; immigration and quarantine, \$60,000; hospitals and charities, \$81,485; militia and gunboats, \$1,481,861; pensions, \$25,115; public works, \$1,913,376; light houses and coast service, \$192,501; ocean and river steam service, \$136,000; fisheries, \$48,203; indemnities under Seigniorial Acts, \$144,948; Indiana, \$8,400; cutting timber, \$7,300; railway and steamboat navigation, \$12,142; miscellaneous, \$5,308; collection of revenues, \$2,197,206;—Total, \$7,669,766. Among the items for civil government are the following:—Lieut. Governor of the Provinces, \$30,000; additional to the late Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, \$4,957; Governor's Secretary's Office, \$3,570; Department of Privy Council, \$17,170; Department of Justice, \$1,073; Department of Militia, \$19,750; Department of Secretary of State for Canada, \$35,000; Department of Secretary of State for the Provinces, \$13,070; Receiver General, \$20,570; Department of Finance, \$38,826; Department of Customs, \$23,000; Department of Inland Revenue, \$13,380; Department of Public Works, \$38,611; Post Office Department, \$45,334; Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, \$18,466; Department of Marine and Fisheries, \$15,068; total salaries, \$351,545; Dominion Offices, Nova Scotia, \$11,360; Dominion Offices, New Brunswick, \$5,725; Departmental Contingencies, \$187,738; Arrears of 1866, \$712,786. Items from penitentiaries include those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Indemnity to members is not included in items for legislation, it being provided for by an Act passed at the first part of the session. Items for literary and scientific institutions include those in Ontario and Quebec, which formerly received grants. Items for hospitals and charities include the Lower Provinces; and also six months' grant in aid of institutions in Toronto, Quebec and Montreal, \$280,000; construction of railway between Halifax and Pictou, \$200,000; construction of railway between Windsor and Annapolis, \$300,000; construction of European and Narr. \$31,750; to meet cost in Western extension, \$180,000; to meet subsidy to do, \$150,000; to subsidize other lines in N. B., \$141,000; towards location of Intercolonial railroad, \$50,000; Parliamentary and departmental buildings, Ottawa, \$100,000; Rideau Hall, including purchase of property and furniture, \$122,000; arbitrations and awards, \$70,000; rents and repairs of public buildings, \$91,000; for purchase of land for construction of hospital and quarantine station at Halifax, \$10,000.

Items for collection are as follows:—Customs, \$526,000; do arrears of 1867, \$41,023; Inland Revenue, \$114,434; Post Office, \$735,000; do arrears of 1867, \$35,891; Public Works, \$739,743; mines,

ON TURNIP CULTURE, &c.

To the Editor of the Evening Mercury.

Sir,—Well knowing your liberality and desire to give insertion to any subject of public import that you may think will benefit or edify your readers, I have, after much hesitation, taken up my pen to comment somewhat upon an article on Turnip Growing, given by the Judges, and the Canada Farmer last fall, stating the result of the North Riding of Wellington Turnip Match, the prizes for which were liberally bestowed by Messrs Sharpe, seed merchants, of Guelph; and I should, at that time, have replied to the statement, but a press of various engagements would not allow of my doing so. Besides, I did, even then, think that if my notice of it were deferred till the approaching turnip season this spring, it would be fresher in the minds of the younger turnip growers of the county, as the remarks and suggestions I am about to offer will be addressed more especially to those just commencing that all-important art of husbandry than to the older or more experienced in the art, not but perhaps there may be some hints thrown out that may not even be despised by, or be displeasing, to the latter. The turnip growing community should, I think, feel much indebted to the Judges for the trouble they must have given themselves in furnishing such a detailed account as at that time set forth, and which, I doubt not, will yet be quite fresh in the memory of those who felt a lively interest in the particulars of that match. But, sir, I must maintain, with all due deference to the Judges, that they are somewhat in error in several of the remarks voluntarily made regarding the management of the growth of that crop, and on a most important point they have very unintentionally, I doubt not, or unwittingly omitted to say one word, which in my estimation is of great importance, if not the most important of the whole. It is, the quantity of seed sown per acre! Had this been done, and the weight of turnips per acre given, it certainly would have been a more complete article. True, the calculation of the yield per acre can be got at, but it is every grower of turnips that can make it? Seven hundred, eight hundred, or a thousand bushels per acre, every one can understand; nevertheless, it may prove a very useful article, and may be the means of setting many to reflect and act on the subject, and the many should, I think, feel thankful for it. And now, sir, I will take their remarks *seriatim*, and on the first I quite agree with the Judges, that the ridges for the turnips should be seven or eight and twenty inches apart, and the plants left from nine to ten inches apart in the ridge, unless the turnip grown has a very rank top; I would then give two or three inches more between the ridges. I am perfectly satisfied from thirty-five years' experience in turnip growing, and also from that of others, that the above distances will yield the heaviest weight per acre, and the result of this match proves the assertion to be true. And I have seen the same results from other matches many years ago, as well as of late years. In every instance where more room was given between the turnips, though larger in size, less weight per acre was obtained.

Never hoe in wet weather, the Judges say; all right say I, but that thinning out by hand and the first time over, in case of wet or showery weather, is all wrong. It is far too expensive and quite unnecessary, and could not be accomplished on a large scale. If the growth has been too rapid, and the land still too wet to use the horse hoe, take your nine-inch hoe and draw it once through the young plants, or a four or a half or five inch one twice through as you would in other crops, leaving four or five plants at the extremity of each draw of the nine inch hoe, to be thinned out at the expiration of eight or ten days, according to convenience and the growth of your plants, for I stoutly maintain that no turnip crop should be finally thinned out the first time over. There are various reasons for this: the first of which is, by the end of a week or ten days you can then readily discern which plant will make the best turnip, and there you leave it; besides which, insects of one kind or other will have a share, and if there is but one plant left at first, and that is destroyed, where are you to look for another to replace it? And another great consideration is, that if your plants are ahead of you, and still growing fast and you are short-handed, the drawing of the hoe through the row almost as fast as you can walk, facilitates your work and gets you out of great trouble, and your land not trampled half so much as staying to single out your plants, and you can then with greater leisure properly choose and set out your strongest plants, they having strengthened greatly in the meantime—in this way you will have an uniformly sized turnip. Never, in setting out, sacrifice a strong plant for a weak one that you may secure exact uniformity in distance. But all this is not accomplished by sowing a pound, or a pound and a half of seed to the acre. Save every cock plant you can, which comes from the crown branches of the turnip, and which never fails to grow into a large turnip.—A greater mistake cannot be made than by sowing so small a quantity of seed if you wish for a heavy and remunerative crop for your trouble and expense. Never grade a pound or two of seed per acre; what is the trifling sum of forty or fifty cents extra per acre to secure you a heavy satisfactory crop? Never sow less than two and a half to three pounds of seed per acre, and if all other operations are carried out as they ought to be, such a clean, well pulverized soil, heavily manured with well fermented dung, assisted with auxiliaries such as bone dust, superphosphate of lime, guano, or leached ashes, which every one may have at command, if you are short of a heavy supply of dung, and your manure covered when hot in the ridges, whilst your soil is moist, I will guarantee that your reward shall be from seven hundred to a thousand bushels per acre, if the seed you sow is good and the season a favorable one, for after all our best efforts disappointment will come if a bad season sets in, or you have some gormandizing insect to contend with. Besides, you should not lose sight of the fact that, for any auxiliary you may use with your manure, you will have to give seven times the cost in your

such auxiliaries giving an impetus that greatly facilitates the growth of your turnip plant out of the reach of the fly, independently of the extra weight of turnips per acre you are certain to gain by such a process.

The next point where the Judges are at fault is in recommending the ridges to be left as high as possible at the first hoeing or thinning of the plants, but which is entirely at variance with all precedent of good turnip culture and practice in either England or Scotland. The soil should always be pushed back or pulled away to a certain extent from the plant, leaving it fall flat to the soil, when it will very soon find its proper position. And the recommending moulding up the soil to the turnips, by plough, after the second hoeing, is equally at variance with proper turnip culture, and an operation I never before heard of in my life. Nothing can be more at variance with reason.—The natural habit of the turnip being to throw itself out of the ground, then why pester it with soil and cover up the bulb which requires all the air you can give it?

The tap root of the turnip is the medium by which it gains its chief sustenance, as well as from a few small side roots, how down towards the tap root, which extend but little into the soil, why then take this soil away and throw it on the bulb? If your weeds want keeping down, effect the operation with a proper turnip horse-hoe, few of which, however, I have ever seen in use in this country—or with a proper root cultivator which will destroy weeds, loosen the soil, and at the same time let in air and moisture. But for the love of country never commit so flagrant an act as using a double mould board plough in your turnip field, except in drawing out and closing in your ridges. Apropos on the subject of double mould board ploughs; I cannot but wonder, Mr. Editor, how it is that this very desirable and much needed implement is not used by one turnip grower in twenty in this country, when it does the work better and in half the time that your single mould board will do? Besides which you are also enabled to draw out your ridges and mould up your potato crop in half the time, and far better than you can with the single mould board, the cost of a double one being not more than ten or twelve dollars! A turnip grower in the old country would as soon think of looking for a crop without sowing the seed, as he would think of commencing his operations for a turnip crop without his double mould board plough! I see that the Judges suggest that the barn-yard manure for the turnip crop should be turned over a week or ten days before it is wanted for the field. Now as far as my experience goes, and what I have seen practised by successful turnip growers, the manure should be thrown together a full month or six weeks before it goes to the field. The turnip seed likes well fermented manure, 'hot and strong' immediately under it, and in as concentrated a form as possible, which will wonderfully accelerate the germination of the seed; and not a fewer half fermented straw stuff from being thrown together or only a week or ten days. This, sir, is a theory that I do not comprehend. I find that I had well nigh forgot to mention, a most important feature in the preparation of the soil for the turnip crop, practiced but by few I well know in this country, which is, that when the fallow is thoroughly prepared for the seed, the soil should be well rolled down, that it may gather moisture for a week or ten days, or even longer before sowing. Two most important and desirable objects are secured by this process—first, the hastening of the germination of the seed, and secondly in the operation of drawing out and closing in the ridges; an innumerable number of weed seeds, just budding into existence are destroyed, which but for the operation above would be growing up ahead of your plants, and in a showery time, would probably before your first hoeing, smother your plants and rob them of a portion of the nutriment they ought exclusively to have. I will know that this cannot always be effected for want of time, but I would advise every turnip grower to make an effort to accomplish it, knowing as I well do, from experience, the great success and advantage such an operation has in securing you a uniform plant throughout the ridges, instead of that irregularity which is too often the case in hot dry weather, owing to their being more moisture in one part of the ridge than another—such can this be wondered at when the soil is often being worked and cleaned up to the very hour of sowing, during a week or ten days in a burning sun, depriving the soil of every particle of moisture which the seed requires, and in depositing the seed literally in a bed of dust; and then, what follows? Why, if no rain speedily comes, numerous blank places appear in your ridges, and a very irregular crop of turnips is your reward; and here again the seedman is often blamed. I have heard all this, and have been an eye witness to its effects in more instances than one. But if a good shower follows the sowing in two or three days, all goes well. Turnip growers, one and all give heed to this important suggestion, and you will be greatly the gainers. I must now say that I trust the comments I have made, and the hints which I have thrown out for the future guidance of the younger turnip growers of the prosperous County of Wellington may be received with the same kindly feeling that they are offered by the subscriber of this article. At any rate I do not think any harm can come from it, and I would fain hope the Judges will not for a moment imagine that this article is written with any captious feeling, or with any other than that of a desire that it should be of some use to those most interested in the subject.

(CONCLUDED NEXT MORROW.)

REWARD FOR HONESTY.

If the boy who picked up a bunch of Keys on the Market Square last Wednesday will call at this office he will hear of something to his advantage.

On that day an ex-M. P. P. for Lincoln will shortly lead to the Hymenael one of the wealthiest widow ladies in the Province, and at present a resident