

this part is much interspersed with shallow rock, intermixed with granite, and does not contain more than forty-five per cent. of good ploughland.

"The fourth and fifth ranges of Townships are chiefly all good farming land, averaging seventy-five per cent. of good land for 18 or 20 miles wide, east and west of the Hastings Road. The Townships of Burton and Harcourt, through which we have just finished the Government Road will be a very fine country: the soil is more mixed with clay and, although hilly, there are no ledges or rock, and but few rolling stones. The timber is chiefly Maple, Beech, Basswood, and Birch, with a good supply of spring creeks and mill privileges. Many of the settlers have informed me that they have written for their friends and acquaintances, and are daily picking out lots of land for them, so that the increase of settlers will, I expect, soon be more extensive than it has been; and I am satisfied the prospect of Settlers would be far better than if they went to the Far West. The settlers are enjoying excellent health, there being no illness of any consequence amongst them. The freedom from fever and ague, and the abundance of pure spring water, are very great advantages which our Settlers enjoy over those of the Far West. I have only to add that prices of every description of farm produce are remunerative and even higher in the back settlements than in the frontier towns, on account of the extensive manufacture of lumber which is carried on without intermission, and which is likely to continue for ages, as the supply is unlimited."

Mr. M. P. Hayes, the Crown Land and Free Grant Agent at Madoc, thus writes:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., enquiring about the crops and the condition of the Settlers on the Free Grants, &c. I spent the last five days of July and the first weeks of this month on the road, and I am happy to be able to say the prospects are most encouraging. The season has been every thing that we could wish for so far, and was largely taken advantage of by the Settlers. The Hay crop was nearly all cut and saved, and the yield is large. The quantity of Timothy Hay saved on the road this year will be more than quadruple that of any former year. The little Fall Wheat that was sown this season looks well.

The Wheat Midge, which had attacked the wheat in the old Townships, has not appeared as yet in the new back Townships. Spring Wheat has been extensively sown and was looking splendidly when I was up. They are cutting it in some places now, and are well satisfied with the yield. Immense quantities of Oats have been sown and Potatoes planted, and both are looking very well. I cannot give you particulars of the yield as yet, as it is too early; but in the meantime you may calculate upon every crop being above the average, unless some unforeseen change take place in the next week or two.

### Use the Fanning Mill Thoroughly.

It will pay to clean grain thoroughly before offering it for sale. A careless or dishonest man has little reason to congratulate himself upon having sold a quantity of chaff, cockle seed, and other foul stuff, for the price of wheat. Dealers in grain have sharp eyes for anything that affects the market price, and they readily detect wilful or careless neglect to properly clean the crop, and a reduction of from two to four or more cents per bushel is the consequence. It requires but a few pounds weight of refuse among grain to greatly damage its appearance, an amount which would bring fifty cents if sold at the price of wheat will reduce the market value of twenty-five bushels from four to five cents per bushel, thus entailing actual loss, instead of gain, as some, by their practice, seem to suppose. Grain merchants sometimes take advantage of the fact, that foreign matter in grain deteriorates the market value below the actual damage caused by its presence. They put large quantities of poorly cleaned grain through the fanning mill, take out one or two cents per bushel in the weight of foul seeds, etc., and are able to sell the improved grain at four or five cents advance per bushel, all of which might have been realized by the producer, in return for a few hours extra labor.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Light for Animals.

A correspondent of the *Homestead*, in an article on fattening hogs, gives the following advice:—"One more important item of advice, and that is, locate your pen where your hogs can have the benefit of light. I don't mean merely *daylight*, but the full, bright light of the sun: it will add to their cheerful contentment, as it does to the human species, and physiologists declare that, other things being equal, families who occupy apartments in the sunny side of dwellings are the most healthy and happy. Although the comparison may, to sensitive nerves, appear odious, still it is beyond our power or province to change the established laws of nature. I never knew of a hog or any other animal, kept under the north side of a barn or other building, where the dampness and darkness is never penetrated by the sun's rays, and where the animal was employed as the scavenger for other animals, to be sleek-looking, fat, clean or quiet. I have seen many a pen where the mud and offal was two or three feet deep, and no place of retreat left for the poor occupants upon a higher spot, excepting the floor, and that unfurnished by straw."

Linen was first made in England, in 1253.

Hats were invented for men in Paris, 1403.