

SEED WHEAT.

Many of our farmers are beginning to consider what kind of wheat they will sow this autumn; we have convinced many of the folly of continuing to waste money by sowing the Flint, or the Soull's varieties in this vicinity. Our experience, as shown in our paper published last month, convinces us of the safety of raising the midge-proof and Mediterranean varieties. We have heard of another new kind of wheat, new to us, at least, although grown, to a considerable extent, in Michigan. It is called the Treadwell wheat: we hear of it from reliable sources as being superior to any now grown, being a midge-proof variety, of whiter color, larger grain, and larger head than other white wheat varieties. It is an excellent yielding wheat, its great peculiarity, differing from any variety we have heard of, is, that it will grow bearded and smooth heads, mixed throughout, and the selecting of the heads does not prevent this. We have not yet seen this variety, but believe the accounts to be true in regard to its quality.

THE NEW DOG LAW.—The act for the protection of sheep, by imposing a tax on dogs, out of which all losses of sheep, by dogs, are to be paid for, by the municipality in which the loss occurs, is the best act passed, during the session, and is working satisfactorily, and giving an impetus to our wool-growing interest. We notice that a Mr. — recovered \$256, and a Mr. — \$755 from the city of Toronto, recently, for sheep destroyed by dogs.—[Communicated.]

This shows the necessity of our Municipal Councils being more stringent, as in our township, many dogs, owned by the white population, are yet untaxed. But what are we to do with the hundreds of half-starved dogs that belong to the Indians, who are settled among us? If the Government protects them to kill our sheep, and send hydrophobia among our stock, they should enact laws whereby the inhabitants of adjoining lands should not be made to bear the loss, incurred by their protection. When the inhabitants settled on the lands, adjacent to Indians, there were equal privileges to all:—why should those inhabitants, adjoining Indian reservations, be more heavily taxed than others? We wish every lenity to be shown to the Indian population, but we do not consider a partial tax is just: if the Government protect Indian dogs, they should be accountable for the damage done by them.—Ed.

LOYALTY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The loyalty of the British soldiers in Canada, has often been called in question on account of frequent desertions. We occasionally see the account of a deserter in the papers, and from that we are led to believe that our soldiers are in a dissatisfied condition, and are only retained by the strictest guard and authority. One day last week we were conversing with a gentleman in this city about them, and ascertained facts to the contrary. We were informed that the term of service of the bulk of the 53rd Regiment stationed in this city had expired, and that nearly every man re-enlisted for another term of ten years longer, those only claiming their discharge who are married men. Of course in a large body of men some little discontent will naturally prevail, and in an unguarded moment some will be found foolish enough to attempt desertion. And when successful, which is not very often the case, in four cases out of five, it is a source of regret for the remainder of their lives. The loyalty and patriotism of our soldiers can not be doubted.

A. T. Stewart, Merchant Prince of New York, says: "No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application." The world-renowned Rothschilds ascribe their success to the following rules: Be an off handed man; make a bargain at once. Never have anything to do with an unlucky man or plan. Be cautious and bold.

DISGRACE TO THE FARMERS OF WEST MIDDLESEX.—Is there not a man in Canada to be found to contest the election in our Riding for the House of Commons, that is not a supporter of Geo. Brown on one side, or jobbery, Railway speculation on the other? One who has taken up arms against the country, and still lauds the American people, and cares nothing about our agricultural prosperity. Look out for expenses. You sold the country once, and may sell it once too often.

THINNING FRUIT CROPS.

We once heard a successful raiser and marketer of peaches say, that by thinning the crop to about one-third its ordinary numbers on loaded trees, he was still able to obtain as many bushels as before, on account of the increased size, and to obtain triple price. During an abundant season, his neighbors who neglected thinning, found it difficult to get fifty cents per bushel, while he sold all his readily at a dollar and a half. All trees that overbear, and all that have defective fruit, either from the attacks of insects or otherwise, will be much improved in the quality of their crops by timely thinning remembering always to pick off the poorest specimens and leave the best. Even the apple crop, which is cheap and more abundant than most others, should be thinned.

If any one who doubts will remember for a moment that an over-loaded tree has to be finally picked by hand, he will see the propriety of doing a part of his picking so early in the season that the portion left may be improved by the operation. Suppose, for example, that a tree has at the present moment, three thousand growing apples upon it, and that two thousand are small and scabby, or infested by the apple worm or stung by the curculio. If he allows these three thousand all to grow, they will crowd each other, and none of them will be large or fine flavored. Yet if suffered to remain, they must be all finally hand picked and carefully let down and carried in baskets. Now instead of this laborious process, let the owners pick off two thousand poor ones, which require no care to keep from bruising, may be done with great rapidity. The remaining thousand, which will then have a chance to swell up in size and become perfect in flavor, may be gathered when mature with far less trouble than the original three thousand.

Dr. Durbin, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text "Remember Lot's Wife" and made a failure. Afterward, remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Dr. replied that he "had better thereafter let other people's wives alone."

AMUSEMENTS.

At this season of the year Picnics, Excursions, Circuses, Exhibitions, &c., occupy the attention of many of our people, and as we believe those light amusements when taken in moderation, have a tendency to relieve, lighten and cheer the mind after being busily engaged from day to day in the active and monotonous pursuits of life, we are disposed to recommend them to our readers. There are some persons so fastidious and particular as to condemn them all, and that no doubt is one great reason why we find so many crabbed, crooked, peevish, contankerous old bachelors and old maids—the very personification of misery. They feel more at home gossiping about their neighbors, or picking Mr. So-and-So's character to pieces. From our heart we pity those acid, long-faced paragons of propriety, who if they examined their own breasts carefully would find much that would not stand the keen-edged criticism of the righteous. We think with the good Book that there is a time for everything, to dance, to sing, to laugh and be merry, &c. When properly conducted, public amusements are as essential to the full development of the faculties, &c., as the food we eat or the air we breathe. A child constantly employed on the farm, his intellect becomes associated and in a great measure allied with the animals with which he may be surrounded, and often with no more elevated ideas. Some little time since we had a Circus in this City, which

instigated a *Camp-meeting*, productive only of vice and immorality, and when such is the case as it too often is, it cannot be too strongly condemned. Some of the placards posted up were decidedly objectionable, and even obscene and should not have been tolerated by the authorities. Anything posted around the city, calculated to corrupt the mind is prohibited by law, and we are surprised our police authorities are not more vigilant. Another objectionable exhibition allowed here was a woman with huge feet. We can see no good likely to be derived from the exhibition of these deformities.

We understand a Menagerie will shortly be here, and we recommend both young and old to go and see the wild animals. We consider such an exhibition, highly entertaining, especially for the young.

Some members of our family attended a school picnic given by an elderly farmer who has no family of his own. His name is Richard Brough, residing in Caradoc, a short distance from the Village of Delaware. His residence is on the brow of a hill, approached by a nice avenue of trees and shrubs, having a lawn in front planted with shrubs. He made it as agreeable and pleasant as possible, delivered a very appropriate address, and presented the scholars with numerous